Jawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY. SSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON. Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : MAY 12

USEFUL BIRDS.

A suggestion has been made to introduce the nighthawk here to help in the warfare on noxious flying insects. Louisiana Audubon Society has been looking into the matter and has declared on the authority of Prof. Beal that the nighthawk is remarkably useful to man and in no way a detriment to him.

The examination of the stomachs of nearly one hundred nighthawks showed that one of the most conspicuous elements of the food of these individuals was flying ants. Remains of flying ants were found in thirty-six stomachs, in twenty-four of which the number ranged from 200 to 1800. Prof. Beal says that while ants have some useful functions, they are mostly annoying and harmful species, and the thinning of their ranks by the nighthawks is an important service. Another important article of food with the nighthawk is the grasshopper, the remains of as many as sixty of these insects appearing in one stemach. Still other injurious insects were found in the stomachs of the nighthawks.

In addition to these positive benefits done by the nighthawk, Mr. Beal points out that it is impossible for it to be destructive in any way. It never touches any vegetable products, not even taking a blade of grass for its nest, as it lays its eggs on the bare sand, earth or rocks. In other words, it asks nothing of man in return for the service it renders.

Reckoning from the fact that eightyseven stomachs collected for examina-tion contained 20,000 ants. Prof. Beal says that the number of such insects destroyed in spring and summer must be something enormous.

No doubt the nighthawk would be of value in Hawali as elsewhere but its \$403,641,401 in 1902. In 1790, manufacincrease could hardly be looked for ow-ing to its habit of laying eggs within domestic exports; in 1850, 13.03 per

It is of local interest to note what the Audubon Society says of the value This shows that the exports of manuof the common wild or mourning dove, which is found here.

"Is there a farmer in the country who, after a hard day's work with portation of manufactures is especially hoe or cultivator, has not wished that some other means could be devised to prevent the rapid growth of noxious weeds, and at the same time emancipate him from the sweating brow, the fifteen years between 1880 and 1895. In blistered-hands, and the aching back? There is one means of weed destroying that has been entirely overlooked by the agriculturists, probably because they never seriously considered the food habits of the dove. Recent in-vestigations made by the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, of the food of the dove, prove this bird to be of incalculable value. The examination of the contents of 237 stomachs of the dove shows over 99 per cent of its food consists wholly of the total food. However, threeseeds of weeds. These are caten at all territory, including both the United it, Senator." seasons of the year. They constitute Kingdom and its colonies, takes one-half 64 per cent of the annual food supply, of the manufactures exported from the and show very little variation during were so minute it would seem that none but the smallest species of birds would eat them, and then only when driven to do so by lack of other food."

Itemizing the contents of the ztomachs of three particular doves, an agent of the Audubon Society, Mr. Dutcher, shows that they prevented the possibilof the growth of 23,000 noxious weeds. Here in Hawaii they feed largely upon lantana seeds.

Says Mr. Dutcher in conclusion; "It is a question for the farmers to settle whether they will permit anyone to about six millions in 1860, thirteen milkill on their land birds that annually lions in 1870, twenty-five millions in destroy tons of the seeds of pigeon grass, ragweed, smartweed, bindweed, and many other noxious plants, and are thus worth so much as helpers on farms. The matter resolves itself into the exports thereof dropped to ninety-a question of figures, i. e., dollars and eight millions. Mineral oils form the cents to the farmers. If three doves at second largest item among the groups one meal destroy 23,100 weed seeds, and thus prevent the growth of the same thirty millions in 1870 to sixty-six mil-number of prospective weeds, how lions in 1902. Copper manufactures much good will all the doves on a farm rank or in a State, or in the country at large grown from one and one-half million accomplish? Or, to present the case in dollars in 1860 to two and one-fourth another way, how much will it cost in millions in 1890 and forty-one millions time, labor, and actual cash, to de- in 1902. stroy what the doves will eat if they grown from four and a one-half mil-are protected and encouraged to remain lions in 1850 to ten millions in 1860. the farms. The farmers in the twenty-four millions in 1900, and thirty-United States spent in 1899 the enor- two millions in 1902. Leather and its mous sum of \$365,305,921 for labor; how much of this was paid for killing weeds. and how much of it could have been saved if no doves had been killed but in 1880, twelve millions in 1890, twentyall had been protected and permitted to seven millions in 1900, and twenty-nine erform the work that the Creator designed them to do?"

One of the best suggestions made at session is that of Senator Mc- teen and one-fourth millions in 1902. Candless to the effect that Congress Twenty-eight articles or groups of artishould amend the Organic Act so there cles exceeded one million dollars in the will be no pay for extra sessions of the Legislature. If that is done the legislators will finish their business in sixty

Whenever the expected war gets dollars in 1820, and only three groups right at the jumping off place, Turkey exceeded one million dollars as late as withdraws a note or Russia makes pledge, and at once the white goose of peace snuggles on the eggs of har-

It was not Mayor Ames of Minneapolis who was crazy, but the voters who gave him four terms.

BRIBERY UNCOVERED.

When Attorney General Andrews came into office he found gambling dens and houses of prostitution running openly in this city. He made it his business to see some of the gambling games in operation, as did the new Secretary of the Territory, Mr. Carter. During the week of the Chinese New Year the gamblers lost all sense of caution and even ran their games in the street. People who knew the state of the town demanded that something should be done, and they looked to the new Attorney General to do it. Thanks to his persistent hammering the more notorious gamesgames where white men and boys as well as Asiatics threw away their money-were closed up. The houses of prostitution, however, remain open, including the one on Beretania street which the police say they can get no evidence against.

Tiring of idleness, hoping that the new Attorney General would prove purchasable, the gamblers sent an agent to sound his deputy, Mr. Peters, as to whether the department would, in return for a great bribe, protect new games. Mr. Peters, seeing an opportunity to expose some of the civic corruption of the town, led the agent on, with the result detailed elsewhere in these columns. An offer of \$6,000 per month was made the Attorney General's Department by an agent of the gambling bui in the presence of hidden witnesses.

Six thousand dollars per month, or \$1,500 per week is the price which a single group of gamblers is willing to pay for immunity. But there are other groups and other misdemeanants, who are eager to bribe the law authorities and the police, and the total of their offerings makes a formidable corruption fund. It is this money which the honest men of the town must fight, not only now but in the county and city politics of the future.

But a good beginning in the battle has been made. It is proved that the Attorney General's office is honest, which is a great point gained. A trap has been sprung and agents of the bribe givers caught in it; and to deal with these is a grand jury of good citizens, intent upon making a useful record. Now let the decent people of Honolulu line up for a fight which, if it is waged all along the line in the spirit of the Attorney General's office, will make this a clean town.

OUR MANUFACTURING EXPORTS.

cent; in 1880, 12.48 per cent; in 1890,

17.87 per cent, and in 1902, 29.77 per cent.

factures are increasing much more rap-

idly than those of other great classes

of the exports. This growth in the ex-

marked in the period since 1895. In that

ed eighty-one million dollars in the

immediately prior to 1895.

striking and interesting facts.

our exports of manufactures

of four hundred millions in value in

fourth of our total exportation of man-

Considering the exports by great

to three hundred and twenty-two thou-

sand in 1830, one million dellars in 1850.

millions in 1900; while in 1902, owing

the unusual demand in the United

States for iron and steel manufactures,

of manufactures, having grown from

manufactures have increased their ex-

portations from one and one-half mil-

lions in 1860 to six and one-half millions

millions in 1902. Exports of agricul-

tural implements have grown from one million dollars in 1870 to four millions

in 1890, sixteen millions in 1900 and six-

value of their respective exports in the

fiscal year 1902. Of these twenty-eight

groups now exceeding one million dol-

lars each in value annually, not a single

1850; in 1860, eight groups exceeded each

one million dollars; in 1880 the number

of groups exceeding one million dollars

in value was thirteen; in 1890, twenty.

and in 1902, as already indicated, twen

ty-eight exceeded one million dollars

each in the value of their annual ex-

portations.

third, the total exports having

Cotton manufactures have

Copper manufactures

ufactures in 1902.

ADVERTISING.

The growth in the exportation of There are now before the Legislature manufactures from the United States | two separate and distinct proposals for advertising matter and, one resolution and their distribution to countries and grand divisions are discussed in much looking to a general and comprehensive plan. The suggestion of Mr. Harris for detail in a monograph prepared by the a specific appropriation for advertising, Treasury Bureau of Statistics, for pubis in conformity with the suggestion of lication in the April Summary of Com-Governor Dole in his message, that merce and Finance. It shows the exthere be set apart a sum for the assistance of the business men in carrying portations of manufactures in each through their plans for attracting touryear from 1790 to the present time and ists to Hawaii. The magnitude of this work may be their distribution country by country, and article by article in each understood when it is known that in the older states when such a plan is year from 1892 to 1902. The exportation undertaken there is spent from \$20,000 of manufactures has grown from \$1,to \$40,000 in one year, by the central 243,547 in 1790 to \$17,580,456 in 1850, \$102,committee in charge. The plan as out-856,015 in 1880, \$151,102,376 in 1890, and lined by the committee has been to place throughout the United States a

> there must be prepared the connections matter to the hands of those whom it fined \$500. is expected to affect.

mass of material for advertising pur-

poses, the very first thing contemplat-

ed being an edition of a pamphlet of

100,000 copies, for free and general dis-

It is said that when President Roose the eight years from 1895 to 1903 the increase was two hundred and twenty mania for touching his clothing is millions. Thus in the eight years since sometimes developed among the wom-1895, the increase in the exportation of en. The hands reach out from all manufactures has been nearly three sides, and unless the Federal guards times as much as in the fifteen years are alert and the President rather quick to dodge on his own account, he would The statements of distribution of the be found fondled over like a prize pony manufactures exported also show some at every meeting-place. At Sioux Falls, the other day, a hatchet-faced old lady show, for example, that practically one-half of the manufactures exported from made a dash for him. She was shouldthe United States go to Europe, and ered off, but returned to the charge of vegetable matter in the shape of seeds; less than 1 per cent being animal Europe has grown from seventy-six milfood. Wheat, oats, rye, corn, barley lions in 1892 to one hundred and ninety- put a skinny claw over Senator Kit- to have collected ten dollars from a and buckwheat were found in 150 of seven million dollars in 1902. To North the stomachs, and constituted 32 per America other than the United States, ident vigorously on the forearm. The her police protection. President never fourths of this amount was waste grain grown from thirty-three millions in had been no visible evidence that he picked up in the fields after the har-vesting was over. The principal and which fifty-four million dollars' value he turned to Senator Kittredge and almost constant diet, however, is the went to British North America. British whispered in his grimmest way: "I'm

Land Commissioner Boyd complains United States, or two hundred millions, that he cannot get data from successany month. Some of the seeds eaten in round terms, of the total exportation ful small farmers for a forthcoming pamphlet which he alleges himself to 1902; while the United Kingdom alone be anxious to send to home-seekers. The chances are that a good many took one hundred millions, or onesmall farmers fear the coming of competitors and others are not handy with Considering the exports by great the pen. Enough good matter has been tinued for the term. groups of articles, it may be said that in type, however, during the past two 2. Cases in which manufactures of iron and steel as a years, to supply a pamphlet. The file of group form the largest item, in the exthe Hilo Sidelights is rich in original order unless a continuance for the term ports of manufactures, having grown memoranda and the published testi- is granted for good cause shown. from fifty-two thousand dollars in 1800 mony of the Farmers' Institutes is could get it together in a week. But it other party two days before the hearis easier to send out antique coffee cir-1890, and one hundred and twenty-one culars.

> The St. Louis fair promises to surpass the Chicago attempt in 1892. That is one of its objects. Certainly the and but one party appears the trial shall projectors have done more to interest nevertheless proceed if the party ap-Europe than was deemed possible and pearing demands it. far more than was done eleven years ago. The single feature in the exhibit of the Victorian jubilee presents puts the St. Louis fair in a class by itself. bell for building a house for him Should any European sovereigns attend, as is quite probable, St. Louis in her pride will hardly permit Chicago contract price of \$2865. the familiarity of calling her up on the long-distance telephone.

The way sisal is taking hold of the interest of practical men, is shown by Charles Gay's experiments on Lanai If experts decide that the soll is favorable-and it would be very poor soil that isn't-Mr. Gay will go into sisal farming on a large scale. It is quite within bounds to expect that Lanai will yet become the center of a great Territorial industry, one that will be attractive both to the large and small

Now that the gambling joints are closed it is time to put out the red lights in the tenderloin. Nothing would shut them off so quickly as nightly raids, whether any evidence is found or not. Few people would enter such places if they knew that they would be summoned in court next day as witnesses.

The Attorney-General deserves the backing of every man whose interest is opposed to a wide-open town.

It is a striking fact that gambling took a decided slump when the new Attorney-General came in.

THE NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE.

[The Official and Commercial Record.] The United States Circuit Court of appeals, consisting of four judges, has unanimously held that the Northern Securities Company, a corporation, can-not lawfully hold the control of the stock of Northern Pacific and the Great Northern Railroads.

The question has been asked as to whether this decision affects the hold-ing of stock in other corporations, by local Hawalian corporations. It does

The law and the facts in the railroad case are entirely different from those affecting local conditions.

The two railroads in question competing roads running between the great lakes and the Pacific coast and doing an interstate business. They therefore come directly under the juris- Lucy Peabody vs. Bishop Estate. The diction of the Federal interstate commerce law.

To a great extent they are also the only means of access to the country which they cross. Their amalgamation would therefore remove competition and creat a monopoly in restraint of trade, which is contrary to United States law.

The creation of a "holding company," that is, a company which is formed for the purpose of holding stocks in other companies, in Hawaii, for the purpose, for example, of holding the control of the stock of two or more sugar plantations does not infringe the interstate law, because without considering any other point, they are not doing an interstate business. It does not violate the law relating to monopolies, because if all the plantations in the territory should amalgamate, it would not create a monopoly in the sugar business, as the whole island product of sugar is insufficient to affect the worlds' price of

The Northern Securities case will have a far reaching effect on the mainland, as a number of other railroad systems have been awaiting the result, intending to amalgamate if the decision

was favorable to the holding company. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, but the general belief is that the decision of the court below will be confirmed.

COURTS ARE

The so-called lottery agents got off easy in the Circuit Court yesterday. Rothenberg, the Alameda's barber whose alleged interest in the escape of tribution. But even before that is done Treasurer Wright created much talk, pleaded guilty and escaped with a fine which will insure the delivery of the of \$100. In the lower court he had been

marked in the period since 1895. In that year, 1895, the total exports of manufactures were \$183,595,743, having gainfor the entire day. Silva denied that he knew what was in the package given velt goes through a crowd a peculiar him by the barber and his statement was sustained by Rothenberg. The jury was out but a short time before agree-ing upon the verdict of "not guilty." Silva also had been fined \$500 by Judge

Wilcox. The indictment against Lee Loy was quashed upon a demurrer by the defendant. It was claimed that the indictment did not charge a crime specified on the statute books of the Territory, also that the indictment was grammatically defective. Judge Robinson sustained the demurrer.

Lee Loy is the Chinese who is alleged to have collected ten dollars from a iting on Maui.

IN OTHER COURTS.

Judge Gear was engaged yesterday in the hearing of another phase of the Hind-Low controversy and Judge De Bolt was still hearing the case of Lucy K. Peabody vs. Bishop Estate.

A NEW ORDER

The following order was made yesterday morning by Judge De Bolt: 1. It is ordered that, during this term, or extension of the same, upon be interested in the rehabilitation of the the calling of the civil jury calendar. all cases in which neither party answers ready will be peremptorily con-

2. Cases in which either party answers ready will be for trial in their

3. Applications for continuance must A man who really wanted to be made in writing and copies of the collate information on small farming moving papers must be served on the

i. When a case comes up in its order and neither party is ready, the case will go to the foot of the calendar.

5. When a case comes up in its order

SUMNER IN MORE TROUBLE.

John K. Sumner is made the defend-ant in a suit brought by W. M. Camp-Kalihi. Campbell claims that there is a balance due him of \$1365 out of the

Sumner began the construction of the house at the time he received his money from Bishop Ropert. Then the amount was tied up in court and he was unable to pay for it.

Antonio da Estrella has brought suit against C. M. Le Blond of Hilo alleging that the attorney caused him to lose \$7,000 in permitting the appeal lapse in a suit by him against the Hawaii Mill Co. Estrella sued the Hawaii Mill Co. on a lease and lost in the lower court. He claims that Le Blond, his attorney, neglected to perfect an appeal and he asks \$7,000 damages in consequence.

The Japanese Army. According to the Asahi of Japan, the

standing army of Japan at the end of 1902 had 105 generals, 799 staff officers, and 5,749 subalterns, a total of 6,653 of ficers, which represents an increase of ten generals, four staff officers, and 566 subalterns, or 580 officers, as compared with the number at the end of 1901. This is rapid increase, but it is said that it does not meet the increase which was decided upon after the war with China, and which has been provided for in great part.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.) H. Terayama charged with violation of the Edmunds Act.

W. O. Crowell, former deputy sheriff of Walmea, Kaual, was admitted to practice by Judge Gear yesterday.

The hearing of the Markham Johnson case was continued in Judge Gear's court yesterday because of the illness of the defendant.

J. M. Dowsett has purchased from the Department of Public Works what are known as the Lualualei lands on Cahu for \$32,000 on an exchange basis. The government is to receive Honolulu land needed for street widening in exchange.

Judge De Bolt was still engaged yesterday in the hearing of the case of court denied a motion to strike out the testimony of plaintiff's first witness on the ground that he had obtained his knowledge of plaintiff's genealogy from Lucy Peabody herself.

Rev. Doremus Scudder, who is to work as a missionary among the Japanese in the Islands, arrived yesterday from Japan, accompanied by Mrs. Scudder. Rev. Mr. Scudder passed through Honolulu several months ago en route to Japan where he desired to get into close touch with this people. He found many Japanese there have relatives here, and to these latter he brings messages. This will give him an opportunity to meet a large number of the Japanese here in a friendly way, which he hopes will bring him success

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The new fire truck was taken to Bere tania street fire station yesterday.

E. M. Boyd is confined to his bed with an attack of the prevailing fever Judge Estee was engaged yesterday

in hearing the admiralty damage suit of Palapaia against the Paauhau Sugar Company. John Ena and wife were departing

passengers on the Siberia yesterday They are going to their Long Beach residence. The baseball season with open at P

nahou next Saturday, the game bei between the H. A. C.s and the Pun hous, and the Elks and the Kameh The Alameda brought down \$50,000

silver coin for the redemption of the of Hawaiian money. The First Nation Bank yesterday shipped \$55,000 in old coin to San Francisco by the Sil

The statement is made that Pitch Kaai has been permanently disabled the injury to his shoulder during winter games and that he will be u able to pitch for the Elks at all th season.

(From Monday's Daily.)

W. O. Smith returned from Maui ye W. A. Kinney returned from Ma

yesterday. The Alameda sails on Wednesday

San Francisco. C. H. Kluegel was an arrival on t

Claudine yesterday. The Kinau leaves today at 5 p. instead of tomorrow.

There were unusually large crow t the beach yesterday. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth a Detective McDuffle raided an okolehjoint out Punahou way last night ar

captured the outfit and the liquor. A. S. Hartwell and Senator Ce Brown were on Maui during the wee James Lloyd, of Alexander & Bal win, accompanied by Mrs. Lloyd is v

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elston w leave for the mainland at the end of t school year. Mr. Elston intending take up advanced studies. Both w continue their musical work.

The members of Judge Robinson's jury were photographed yesterday. The lepers at Kalaupapa are to give

an entertainment next Saturday evening. San Francisco parties are reported to

Kona plantation. The following cases are set for trial before Judge Robinson this morning:

Nos. 58, 59, 26, 66 and 68. Mr. and Mrs. A. Gartenburg will leave in the Ventura next week for a short visit in San Francisco.

There was a brief meeting of the Executive Council yesterday but no busi-

ness of importance was transacted. The Paauhau Sugar Co. libel suit has been submitted to Judge Estee. The attorneys have until Wednesday to file briefs.

Dwight Benton, artist and journalist formerly United States consul general to Hawaii, is dead in Rome, Italy, at the age of 69 years .- N. Y. Sun.

Sol Sheridan of the Advertiser staff had word by cable yesterday that his mother is not expected to live. leaves on the Alameda and will probably not return to Hawaii.

Representative Greenwell received a wireless message yesterday to the effect that his sister, Mrs. Bryant, had died on Hawaii. Mr. Greenwell left on the steamer in the afternoon.

BRUISES, WOUNDS AND LACER-ATIONS need an antiseptic dressing. Chamberlain's Pain Balm answers this purpose to perfection. It is a liniment of wonderful healing power. One ap-plication gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Smith & Schipper

138 Front Street, **New York**

General Commission Merchants and Brokers in Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Cocoa Cocoa Butter, Etc.

Agents of the Federal Sugar Refining Co. and publishers of the "Federal Re porter."

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism - that acid condition of the blood which affects the mus-

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not be without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparills is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." MISS ADA DOTY, Sidney, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove the cause of rheumatism - no outward application can. Take them.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Hono-lulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolu-lu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Import-ers and dealers in lumber and build-ing materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Ma-chinery of every descrition made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 11, 1808.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co	1,000,000	100		400
L. B. Kerr Co., Lia	200,000	50	40	*****
SUGAR /				
Haw. Agricultural Co.	5,000,000	20	201/2	2134
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	1,000,000 2,812,750	100	****	2525
Haw. Sugar Co	2.009,000	20	2314	
Honokaa	750,000 2,000,000	100		****
Halati	f son non	20 100		15
Kahuku Kihei Plan, Co., L'd.	500,000	20		
Kipanulu	180,000	100		874
Koloa	500,000	100		1 170
McBryde Sug. Co. L'd. Oahu Sugar Co.	3,500,000 3,600,000	100	*****	1001
Onomes	1,000,000	20	4000000	10015
Onomes	500,000	20	714	
Olowaiu	150,000	100		
Olowalu Paauhau Sugar Plan-			15000.57	
Paciale	5,000,000	100	:::::	250
Paia	750,000	100		
Pepeereo	750.000	100	100	100
Pioneer	4,500,000	100	4734	
Wailuku Waimanalo.	700,960 252,000	100		300
STRAMSBIP CO's				
Wilder S. S. Co	500,000	100		115
Inter-Island 8. 8. Co	800,000			iii
MISCRLLAFROUS	il en			
Haw'n Electric Co		100	9714 78	110
Hon, R. T. & L. Co Mutual Tel. Co	1,000,000	100		8:
O. B. & L. Co	4,000,000	100		9214
BONDS			117	
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c				
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p. c,				•••••
6 D. C			2-2197	
Ewa Pl'n 6 p. 0				
Oahn Pl'n 6 p. c.	********			100
Olaa Pl'n 6, p. c				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c. Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p. c. Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 6 p. c. Ewa Pl'n 6 p. c. O. R. & L. Co. Oahu Pl'n 6 p. c. Olsa Pl'n 6 p. c. Waislus Ag. Co. 6 p. c. Kahuku 6 p. c.	**********			100
Pioneer Mill Co.			****	10

QUOTATION.

May 9-3.695 SALES BETWEEN BOARDS. Ten Honolulu R. T. & L. Co., \$80.00.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day		BARON.		THERM.		PE	Han	Clouds	Wind.	
	May	9 a. m	8 p.m.	Min	Max.	Rainfall to	Humidity		d	rorce.
8 M T W T	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	80 08 80 09 80 09 80 09	80 00 29 99	70 67 66 67 71 67 68			79 78 78 78	8-8 4 1 4-1 8-7	NE N-NE NNE NE NE NE NE	18084444

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea ever, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is-06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON. p.m. Ft. a m. a m. p.m. 11 4.42 1 9 8 30 9 10 1 00 5 28 14 4.40 1 9 4 09 9 41 11.41 5.28 Wed., 13 5.15 1 9 4.48 10.15 a.m. 5.23 6.30 Thur. 14 5 52 1 8 5 32 10.45 0 25 5 22 6 31 9.27 Frid. 15 6 50 1.7 8 26 11 19 1 68 5 22 6 31 10 13 Sat... 15 7.11 1.6 7 40 11 59 1 57 5 21 6 32 10 55 Sun.. 17 7.59 1.5 8 56 2 44 1 00 5.21 6 88 11.35

Mon., 18 8 58 1 4 10.16 3 32 2.18 5 21 6 25 a.m. Full moon on the 11th, 2:48 a. m. Times or the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu. Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, \$ ours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for ocal time for the whole group.

Henry T. Phipps, of Pittsburg, partner of Andrew Carnegie when the style of the great iron and steel firm was Carnegie, Phipps & Company, is a passenger in the Siberia, on his return from a trip around the world. Mr. Phipps said that he had taken the trip for pleasure and did not want to dismatters at all. He is accompanied by his son and daughter.